Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON SERVICE

Vol XIX, No. 6 February 10, 1962 Section I — News

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Urban Affairs Dept.: In a blatant power play President Kennedy last week made it clear that he was intent on creating a political machine which would make *The Last Hurrah* era payoffs in his native Boston look like chicken feed. This would be the formation of a Cabinet-rank Department of Urban Affairs and Housing, opposed by conservatives of both parties as another giant step toward complete federal control of local affairs.

In championing the measure, liberal Democrats gloated that the Republicans were handling a hot potato—the more they spoke out against it, the more city voters they would alienate. But it remained to be seen at week's end just whose hot potato Urban Affairs would turn out to be. It is noted that the bill received such strong opposition from both Democrats and Republicans that it couldn't get a majority in the House Rules Committee—the same body Kennedy thought he had safely packed with Democrats in January, 1961. Now much congressional resentment rises over Kennedy's tactic of creating the new Cabinet post by executive order. Thus it will become operative unless either house vetoes it within 60 days.

What privately concerned Republicans, who still smart from memories of big-city Democratic hanky-panky in the 1960 elections, is that the new department would put even greater power into the hands of the already patronage-heavy Democratic bosses.

Even middle-of-the-road columnist Roscoe Drummond asked last week: "Isn't political power moving to Washington rapidly enough already without creating a means of speeding up the process?" Other publicists were outraged by JFK's injection of the racial issue into the discussion.

Republican House leader Halleck said last week that he didn't believe the Democrats could make a major issue out of the controversy. The Indianan stated that he couldn't see the value of such a department. "I don't think they [city people] want the federal government moving into every field of endeavor," he added.

The Urban Affairs Department is seen as a super version of the Metro plan, which would consolidate all phases of metropolitan governments under one-city directorship.

Regarding the GOP big-city problem, Republican leaders state that what they want is to prevent another 1960 Presidential "steal" in the cities. In short, they want to cut down phony Democratic big-city majorities by providing adequate numbers of poll watchers, challengers, precinct workers, etc.

Additionally, the GOP wants to win greater support among city ethnic and minority groups. Illinois Representative Edward J. Derwinski, chairman of the GOP National Committee's Subcommittee on Nationalities and Minorities, told the recent party conclave in Oklahoma City: "[These groups] can be sources of Republican strength. One major reason for our problem is the lack of an organized party effort to attract them to our cause." Derwinski deplored Democratic tactics in winning the Negro vote. He stated that this group "should not be insulted by being approached as a bloc rather than as individuals. We hope to make gains among them by approaching them as we do any other taxpayers."

What's Coming—A K-K Summit: Behind the restless and somewhat comical exertions of the President's press chief, Pierre Salinger, is the fact that his "Mission to Moscow" is to arrange a summit in the Russian capital between JFK and Khrushchev. The meeting is to take place before fall. So report correspondents of HUMAN EVENTS in Germany, France and Switzerland, despite the President's denial last week. No doubt about it—say these correspondents.

Washington scribes laugh at the new role of cigar puffing Salinger, who has absolutely no knowledge of foreign affairs nor of any diplomatic procedure. (See "Secret Diplomacy" story in this section.) But officials in Bonn, Paris and Geneva do not even smile. They interpret the JFK move for a summit as a move to exploit such a meeting so as to enable Democrats to win the elections this November. If the Democrats are successful, then an unabashed appeasement of Soviet Russia by the US would go into high gear.

What gives immediate concern to observers in Western European capitals, but particularly to the Swiss, is the bad effect of this move on West Germany. The Swiss bankers and diplomats think that this will give a big boost to a sinister, behind-the-scenes maneuver now underway in Moscow—a pressing offer by the Kremlin to Bonn to make a Russo-German deal.

It can be stated with certainty—sources in not only Bonn, but Paris and Geneva agree—that the Kremlin has made no less than three diplomatic approaches to have a parley between the Soviet Foreign Minister and the West German Foreign Minister. Adenauer has rejected them all flatly. But many elements in Germany (particularly the conservative Free German Party) say: "We should not snub Moscow again, since Kennedy is seeking a unilateral deal with Khrushchev."

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What the Moscow foreign office officials have been saying to the very receptive West German Ambassador, Hans Kroll, is approximately this: we will let you have East Germany, we will double-cross the puppet government there, provided you give us a commercial deal and provided you leave NATO. Now the Moscow foreign office has improved this offer. They say that while West Germany must leave NATO, cutting military ties with the West, Soviet Russia would have no objection to Germany's having its own army and building it up.

Swiss sources fear that this offer will have powerful appeal to Bonn. (1) More and more Germans have become conditioned to a Moscow-Bonn deal, particularly since they feel Kennedy let them down by permitting the Reds to seal off East Berlin.

(2) The Swiss believe that the risk of subsequent Communist infiltration of Germany looms as less important in German minds. It is pointed out that, in 1946 and 1950 when many Germans starved, unemployment stalked, dismantling of German industry was US policy and West Germany had little business, the Reds were unable to build up a network or political foothold. Now, today, when West Germany has no unemployment, has a vast new industrial plant, plenty of gold, bright economic prospects and no anti-capitalist political opposition, the risk is minimal.

(3) Germany is so strong economically, and Soviet Russia is so weak economically (this is what's behind Khrushchev's internal troubles) that German economists boast that without a Moscow-Bonn business deal "the Russian economy will collapse."

UN Bond Swindle: An increasingly critical Congress will scarcely feel its heart grow warmer towards the Administration's drive to get the US to shore up the finances of the dubious international organization (by purchasing $100 million worth of UN bonds) as a result of intelligence reaching HUMAN EVENTS concerning a "caper" by Adlai Stevenson's old pal, Under Secretary of State George W. Ball.

According to information disclosed to HUMAN EVENTS, Ball approached France and Britain several weeks ago to get them to buy substantial blocks of the UN bonds. De Gaulle stopped that quickly with a remark that he wouldn't buy a "single *centime*," not even "if the bonds are issued on 24-carat gold sheets." The British said no—they were in financial straits of their own and just could not afford any purchase. Then Ball went again to the British and suggested that if they would make even a "token" purchase, the US would find a way to reimburse the British indirectly.

Last week came the payoff—Lord Privy Seal Edward Heath announced that Britain would buy $12 million worth before the end of next year. In short, the "token." But repeated inquiries by HUMAN EVENTS' correspondents addressed to British Exchequer sources fail to reveal just what indirect means Ball has found to reimburse the Exchequer. Congress will want to know.

Representative H. R. ("Mr. Economy") Gross (R.-Iowa) reacted to news of the deal as follows: "It may be a 'token' to the British Exchequer, but it's hard-earned money to the American taxpayer who will have to pay the bill. I denounce this sort of financial high-jinks by the Kennedy Administration."

Muzzling Hearings: Senator Strom Thurmond (D.-S.C.) last week asked President Kennedy to issue a public statement to assure the country that there will be no censorship of testimony given to Congress by military officers.

Thurmond charged that the policy of imposing "self-censorship" upon military speechwriters has "spread fear" among them and consequently they neglect to include much necessary information in their speeches.

As many observers had foreseen, a clash developed between the Senate investigators and the Administration. Early in the hearings, Defense Secretary McNamara stated that he would instruct State and Defense Department witnesses to invoke the Executive privilege of not answering congressional questions. One witness refused to reveal who had censored a speech by Lieutenant General Arthur G. Trudeau, saying he was "carrying out the instructions of the Secretary of Defense." Thurmond labeled the attitude of the State Department as "secretive, defeatist."

Now under McNamara's orders, Pentagon officials have refused to reveal the names of those who wielded the blue pencil. Thus another constitutional clash involving rights of Congress "to know" against Executive arrogance looms—reminiscent of the historic Pentagon-McCarthy clash in 1954.

• In dramatic testimony last week, Marine Corps Commandant General David M. Shoup stated that the Marine recruits were not being taught basic patriotism. Shoup said he didn't think "they have the desire to win . . . to die if necessary. I get that feeling from the boys who come into our recruit centers."

"No one," the Medal of Honor winner said, "has really taught them what this country is all about."

Punta Del Este: Latin American observers are referring to the recent Punta del Este conference as the "second Bay of Pigs" for the Administration. The first, of course, was the unsuccessful Kennedy-directed invasion of Cuba last April.

Castro, in fact, has won a major propaganda victory and hemisphere experts claim he has

Truth About Newburgh: HUMAN EVENTS sent a staff reporter to get the first-hand report—Newburgh's answer to the controversial NBC television show about that city's welfare reforms. Leading citizens of Newburgh were asked for their opinions about the relief crisis. See page 109 in this issue.

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succeeded in destroying historic inter-American unity. Although Cuba was booted out of the OAS on a Colombian resolution, US failure to get six major Latin American nations to support the key resolution represents a severe defeat for American diplomats. Ejection from the OAS, moreover, is little more than a token gesture since no drastic collective action, such as trade embargo, was imposed against Castro by the resolution.

Latin diplomats were supposedly unimpressed by American arguments for trade sanctions since the US had refused to invoke its own Trading With the Enemy Act and conducts more than $50 million worth of trade with Cuba yearly.

Blame for the conference fiasco is not pinned on Dean Rusk, who did a creditable job, but on Kennedy's having saddled Rusk with his "own men"—Richard N. Goodwin, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., and Walt Whitman Rostow—who accompanied Rusk to Uruguay. As HUMAN EVENTS pointed out last week, these men are said to have only a superficial knowledge of Latin American affairs and are anti-anti-Communist, hence ill-equipped to pressure Latin nations into an anti-Communist stance.

Cash Is Cold to China: The economic catastrophe in Red China climbs. Seeking foreign loans, the Red Chinese have collided with a brick wall in European banking circles (and elsewhere). Western European financial circles—according to reports to HUMAN EVENTS—have rejected petitions from Peiping for large loans, on which the Reds offer to pay five per cent down in cash and the balance over 15 to 25 years. The French listened to offers to buy some of their surplus wheat, but the French reject "five per cent cash" and demand at least 35 per cent in gold.

Nor are the Russians any more hospitable to Red China's calls for help. Peiping has asked Moscow to loan them some hard currency or gold from Moscow's sizable reserves holed up in Switzerland, but Moscow continues to lend only a deaf ear. This is all the more bitter to Mao Tse-tung because the Red Chinese have discovered that the highly touted "magnificent" factories put up by the Russian "technicians" in Northern China and Manchuria have turned out to be literally junk. Although most of these plants are less than ten years old, the tools are falling to pieces and Soviet Russia isn't sending replacements.

Peiping utters threats to Moscow that Red China may have to "press south" in Asia, compelled by the bad Chinese internal situation. That suits Moscow to a T. The Chinese Reds' pressing south would create difficulties and problems for the US, without Moscow's being involved directly.

(The Chinese Reds, it is observed in Washington, could not "turn south"—if the US would "unleash" about 100,000 of Chiang Kai-shek's half-million troops in Formosa. Such a force could cut communications from China to the south. But military circles say the Administration will not play it that way.)

Secret Diplomacy: Capital newsmen show surprise at the expanded activities of Pierre Salinger, Kennedy's press secretary. Salinger held secret confabs in Paris with Mikhail Kharlamov, Soviet press chief, and although he declined to reveal what was discussed it was assumed that the talks came within his official duties. But then Salinger flew home to act as host to Aleksei I. Adzhubei, who is Khrushchev's son-in-law and holds the title of editor of *Izvestia*, official Soviet newspaper. On the same day, Salinger announced he had accepted, with Kennedy's approval, an invitation to visit Adzhubei in Moscow this coming spring.

Adzhubei is the Russian who interviewed Kennedy at the President's Hyannisport home in late November. The result, which *Izvestia* published in full, turned out to be more of a debate than an interview—and for Russian readers undoubtedly more Adzhubei than Kennedy. The latter's explanations of American policies were blanketed by Adzhubei's loaded questions and lengthy partisan comments intended to set Kennedy straight.

Adzhubei cannot be considered the "opposite number" of this country's Presidential press secretary. He is a Soviet political functionary and a journalist only incidentally, if that. His real status was known to the White House even before the Kennedy "interview," and became official about the same time the Soviet's Communist Party Congress elected Adzhubei a full member of its central committee, or governing body.

• Representative Bruce Alger (R.-Texas), charging Kennedy with "secret diplomacy," warned the House on January 31: "We cannot take a chance that a young and inexperienced White House publicity man will be able to deal successfully with the tough representatives of the Kremlin."

Labor Front: "Epoch making," says Representative Edgar W. Hiestand (R.-Calif.) of an action January 10 by the Supreme Court of his state. The seven-member tribunal refused unanimously to review a decision of the California District Court of Appeals. That decision overturned lower courts by holding that the International Association of Machinists must reinstate two members of the union expelled because of their support of a proposed California right-to-work law forbidding compulsory unionism.

News of the State Supreme Court's action was brought to Washington by Cecil C. Mitchell, one of the union members directly concerned. While here he attended a meeting of the National Right-to-Work Committee, and said his belief in the principles of right-to-work had become stronger as a result of his conflict with the union.

ROBERT T. MARSH, English Department, Green Mountain College, Poultney, Vermont: "HUMAN EVENTS' point of view is a relief after some of the political tracts I see. Your viewpoint is definitely slanted toward better government and conservative politics."

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Adoula's Visit: The White House, in attempting to sell its Congo policy, is rolling out the royal carpet for Cyrille Adoula, the Premier of that battered country. Despite the build-up given him and the present troubles of Red stooge Antoine Gizenga, legislators on both sides of the aisle continue to aim steady fire at US policy in this area.

Congressman Donald C. Bruce (R.-Ind.) recently delivered a sharp speech on the House floor which tended to repudiate State Department suggestions that Adoula is a "pro-West moderate." *Africa Report*, a document friendly to the UN, published by the much respected African-American Institute, calls Adoula "an outspoken anticlerical socialist" who is "ideologically" close to Gizenga. Adoula, says Bruce, stated at the Belgrade Conference of "neutrals" that his country would "follow the policies of the late Patrice Lumumba" (who was pro-Soviet).

On the same day, Senator Thomas Dodd (D.-Conn.) claimed that Christophe Gbenye, who has been Minister of Interior for Lumumba, Gizenga, and now Adoula, was "even more responsible than Lumumba for the reign of terror in Leopoldville in the summer of 1960." The Communists, it is believed, are now working through Gbenye. It is also common knowledge that Adoula is allowing terrorists to use Leopoldville, the capital of the Congo, as a base for rebel activities against the Portuguese in Angola.

Budget: The Administration's alibi that its Gargantuan budget is due to military expenditures has been demolished by a recent document published by the Council of State Chambers of Commerce.

"On a percentage basis," says the report, "the growth of nondefense programs far exceeds the rise in spending for defense purposes. National security expenditures of $52.7 billion budgeted for 1963 are only 15 per cent higher than in 1960." On the other hand, the report continues, "domestic nondefense spending" totals "$28.1 billion" this year and is "37 per cent more than in 1960."

Moreover, says the Council, federal domestic nondefense expenditures have increased 84 per cent since 1955, while defense expenditures have risen only 29 per cent since that year.

The public sector, contrary to charges made by the Administration, has not been "starved" in the past years, either, according to the Council. While national income has increased 26 per cent from 1955 to 1960, "expenditures for all major public services," says the report, "outgained the 26 per cent increase in national income during the same period."

Soft on Communism: Representative Francis E. Walter (R.-Pa.), Chairman of the House Committeee on Un-American Activities, has scored the new State Department regulations on passports, claiming they would allow Reds denied passports to "rifle freely the confidential files of the FBI, the CIA and other investigative agencies." The man behind the new regulations, which Walter claims violate the Internal Security Act of 1950, is reportedly State's chief legal officer, Abram Chayes. Chayes, a Kennedy appointee, is an ex-Harvard professor who was Chester Bowles' top legal adviser when Bowles was Governor of Connecticut. Walter has introduced legislation to remedy the new passport regulations.

• The State Department, it is now learned, squelched a resolution by Glenard P. Lipscomb (R.-Calif.) to have the United States bring the question of Soviet enslavement of the Baltic States before the United Nations. Brooks Hays, then Assistant Secretary of State, wrote to the House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman, Thomas Morgan (D.-Pa.), last September saying the Administration opposed such a measure. Member nations, said Hays, "would construe a resolution which would have the General Assembly request the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops from the Baltic States . . . as a move primarily designed to embarrass the Soviet Union . . ."

• Rather than risk a volcanic and possibly embarrassing House floor fight, the Democratic leadership has reluctantly allowed a GOP rider banning Communist propaganda from entering the US through the mails to go into the postal rate increase bill. Last spring Attorney General Kennedy knocked out a previous ban against such material.

Wieland: Senator Olin Johnston (D.-S.C.), a member of both the Senate Judiciary Committee and its Internal Security Subcommittee, has requested a full-scale investigation of the role of William A. Wieland in the State Department. Wieland's name was immersed in controversy recently when Sarah McClendon said in a Presidential press conference that Wieland and J. Clayton Miller helped reorganize the Office of Security in the State Department. (See Holmes Alexander story on page 107 of this issue.)

While the State Department has denied that either Wieland or Miller were connected with the Office of Security—which investigates security risks in the Department—Johnston said he had reports that Wieland had served in a "highly sensitive position" which reviewed the Office of Security last year.

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HUMAN EVENTS
--- COMMENTARY ---

In Europe the American can hear it told that President de Gaulle condescendingly refers to President Kennedy as "Jean L'Enfant."
—Columnist Holmes Alexander

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Goldwater -- The Lighter Side

By WALTER TROHAN

THE MOST sought after speaker in Congress, if not in Washington, is Senator Barry Goldwater (R.-Ariz.), the gifted champion of conservatism.

The first question visitors ask in the Senate's public gallery is: "Where is Senator Goldwater sitting?" And the first question the chairman of the speakers committee of many a club asks is: "Can we get Goldwater?"

Probably the main reason for getting Goldwater is that he has something to say and isn't afraid to say it. However, another reason is that he laces his barbs with a goodly sprinkling of humor.

Recently he was the candidate for the mock Presidential nomination of the Alfalfa Club, a Washington organization of politicians, civic leaders and dignitaries dedicated to wit and humor. In his mock acceptance speech, Goldwater said:

"I feel that the White House is ready for me now that Jackie has done it over in 18th Century decor."

Critics of Goldwater love to relate him to the era of Louis XIV, although he is the only Senator who operates in the space age, being an Air Force reserve jet pilot who qualifies regularly. Even so, his opponents like to say that a movie is being made of his life—by Nineteenth Century-Fox.

Goldwater denied to the Alfalfans that he had said he would not be a candidate for the Presidency. He said:

"What I said was: Sherman said it in 1884, and in 1948 Eisenhower said it, and in 1952 Adlai said it and wishes he had stuck to it. This year Nixon is saying it. And if I don't get the nomination, I shall say it too."

Goldwater, with tongue in cheek, said he is qualified to run for President because he was born in a log cabin. He said he still lives in the log cabin, but they have added a swimming pool, a picture window, a barbecue pit and a few homey details.

"I have a lot of cousins and uncles and in-laws that I wouldn't mind shifting to the government payroll," Goldwater said while President Kennedy was attending a fund-raising party rally in the capital with members of his family. "Anything at all—Peace Corps, foreign aid, Senator from Massachusetts—anything at all, except, of course, one of those $1-a-year jobs. Also I have a sister named Carolyn and a granddaughter named Carolyn, which puts me two up in that department."

GOLDWATER HAS SPOKEN before every major dinner in Washington, being sought with equal fervor by members of various races, creeds and colors. He was tapped by the Gridiron Club as the Republican speaker, and when President Kennedy forced a shift of the date to March 17, it was found that Goldwater had commitments to a southern Hibernian society and a southern Republican club for that day. He is seeking to shift the Hibernian appearance to a positive guarantee for next year, but found that he had tentatively assigned that date to a rival Gaelic group.

The most amazing thing about the Goldwater performance is that he operates with a small staff, fewer employes than many of his colleagues who cannot match his schedule.

He never claimed to be an orator, but he has learned much. He doesn't hesitate to speak his mind. Not long ago he drew a spontaneous applause from the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick in Washington when he directed his criticism of the Supreme Court right down the throat of Chief Justice Earl Warren.

It may be that Goldwater doesn't need a large staff, because he doesn't have to have an army keep track of the evasive double talk, pious incantations, and shifts to meet sectionalism which mark so many political campaigns. Goldwater may be making a speaker's virtue of the observation: Always tell the truth, so you won't have to remember your lies.

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Russia's Treaty Record

From the Chattanooga News-Free Press

Now that US indecision and lack of firmness have allowed the Communists to break previous agreements by illegally walling off East Berlin, Washington is talking about a new "compromise" with the Reds under which the Berlin situation would be kept as it is now and, supposedly, armed conflict would be avoided. In the light of such talk, it is highly significant to recall a report of the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, released by its chairman, Senator James O. Eastland, about two years ago:

"The staff studied nearly a thousand treaties and agreements . . . which the Soviets have entered into . . . The staff found that in the 38 short years since the Soviet Union came into existence, its government had broken its word to virtually every country to which it ever gave a signed promise . . . "

'Just So One of Them Does'

By JESSE HELMS

Raleigh-Durham TV Commentator

We don't care which party balances the budget—just so one of them does.

We don't care which party calls a halt to the myriad of give-away programs which are nothing more than political footballs —just so one of them does.

We don't care which party honestly sets about a program of tax reduction—just so one of them does.

We don't care which party does something to prevent the further deterioration of the dollar—just so one of them does.

We don't care which party musters up the courage to confess to the people that so-called Federal aid, without Federal controls, is a myth and a delusion—just so one of them does.

We don't care which party first decides to stop playing politics with minority groups for the purpose of getting votes—just so one of them does.

We don't care which party is first to acknowledge that the salvation of this nation lies in a renewed faith in God, and a willingness on the part of all citizens to devote hard work, imagination and personal initiative to preserving our heritage.

These are our beliefs. Whatever label they earn for us—Democrat, Republican, Liberal, Conservative, reactionary, even super-patriot —we cheerfully accept.

According to a news item in the Los Angeles Times, Superintendent W. Earl Brown of the South Bay Union High School District at Redondo Beach recently announced that drastic cuts might be necessary in the school budget because of a tax rise defeat by the local voters. Among other budget cuts, Superintendent Brown says the school district may have to eliminate golf, tennis, swimming, water polo, band travel to away-from-home games, and home teacher instruction for married students who become pregnant.

—Council for Basic Education Bulletin

Shorter Hours in Steel?

By VICTOR RIESEL

THE BIG labor-management story of 1962 will be the steel industry negotiations. Steel union leaders will ask for a shorter work week —perhaps 32 hours at 40 hours' pay; and for heavier supplemental unemployment benefits and many wage adjustments.

The cost will run into the hundreds of millions of dollars. The union will say that this matches White House policy because the Administration has said that increased productivity could bring with it an increased share for the workers.

The industry will, of course, stand pat. Already the Iron and Steel Institute has released figures showing that the industry has absorbed three big rounds of employment cost increases in three years, during which there have been no price increases. The Institute says that the payroll cost for each hour worked by hourly employes in the iron and steel industry during October "increased to a record $3.548," compared with $3.321 in October, 1960.

The Institute also said that "direct employment costs rose $1,261 per employe on the average between 1956 and 1960, while iron and steel companies' revenues from sales and services went up $517 per employe." The union people retort that profits still are good and that automation is disemploying hundreds of thousands of workers.

If the union makes the demands its leaders have been saying privately they will throw on the table next spring, there will be a strike—unless the Administration through Arthur Goldberg moves in and heads it off.

There are many who believe he can't unless the President personally pressures one side or the other.

This puts the President in an awkward spot just at the height of the first congressional election of his first Administration. Quite a spot!

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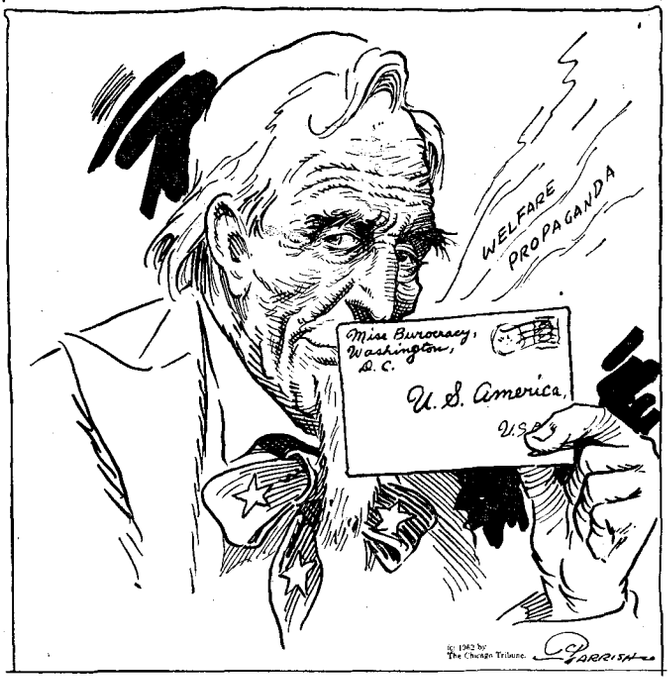
A FAMILIAR PERFUME



Labor in Government

By IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

Well-informed Federal government employes and union people have passed along the word in Washington that, with the help of Secretary of Labor Arthur Goldberg, all government employes—more than two million—soon will be paying dues to union officials.

With the rubber stamp approval by Administration high-ups of the Goldberg recommendations on Federal government unionization, full unionization is expected to be charted. Through coercion and government deducting of union dues, all Federal employes could be mass-corralled into "compulsory unionism." Congressmen such as Phillip M. Landrum (D.-Ga.), who has warned of the growing threat of "laborism," are watching this Golberg-Administration maneuver with some alarm. Political assessments, observers point out, may be called "union dues"—and 2,000,000 multiplied by a few dollars adds up to a lot of money for union officials to spend —on politics, etc.

Who Makes Jobs ?

From Economic Intelligence

From 1945 to 1960 the sectors of our economy mainly non-unionized provided 12 million added jobs, while in the mainly unionized sector less than one million jobs were added; no one would argue, of course, that unions account for all or even the major portion of this differential growth. But these facts are worth pondering.

We Are the 'Other People'

From the Lawrence [Mass.] Eagle-Tribune

Federal aid is also Federal dictation.

If anybody had doubt of this fact, the doubt should have been removed by the decision of a New York Supreme Court on the efforts of Newburgh to reduce the cost of public welfare.

The court has made permanent an injunction prohibiting Newburgh from proceeding with an overhaul of the city's welfare program. The Newburgh plan, the court said, violates both state and Federal laws.

In other words, Newburgh cannot administer public welfare as it thinks it should be administered, it must administer it as Federal and state governments dictate. Since state welfare policies are in the main determined by Federal policies, Washington dictates the rules. It makes no difference that the Federal policies bring about a steady increase in welfare costs while the country is increasingly prosperous. Economy cannot be carried out by local action.

As the *Wall Street Journal* says, "He who accepts a gift from the government cannot exchange it later for something he may like better."

Newburgh's experience with welfare, we think it is quite obvious, would be repeated by any municipality that, in the interest of economy and of justice, tried to change the Federal rules applying to any program to which Federal funds are contributed.

This means that, to effect economy and justice locally, states and municipalities must either reject Federal aid or must strive to bring about revision of Federal policies.

When a state or municipality accepts Federal aid, it accepts other people's money. Therefore, it must expect that the other people will insist on a voice in how the money is spent. The "other people" theoretically express themselves through Washington. But all people are "other people," and nowhere are they more willing than the people of Newburgh to have their money spent unwisely.

Their fault is a form of blindness; they do not see that, since they too are "other people" their money is being misspent by unwise Federal policy.

The fundamental question raised by Newburgh's experience is: Will the people's eyes be opened to profligate Federal policies before submission to Federal rules has reduced the people to the level of vassals of bureaucrats?

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All's Well With Walter!

From the Cincinnati Enquirer

Something would have been terribly, terribly wrong if Walter Lippmann, former president of the Harvard Socialist Club, had not rushed forward, his once-bright eyes ablaze, in defense of President Kennedy's request for Presidential powers to juggle personal income tax levies.

And sure enough, Mr. Lippmann, who normally confines his advice to matters of global import, rose to the bait with a vigorous defense of the President's proposition.

Whenever an economic recession threatens, Mr. Lippmann reasons (and we use the word with charitable forethought) there may not be time for Congress to make the necessary enactments to increase public spending possibilities. Hence, the President should have the power to act with swiftness and decisiveness, which, of course, is the only way Mr. Kennedy knows how to act.

We will not go into the economic merits of what Mr. Kennedy proposes and what Mr. Lippmann endorses.

It suffices, we think, to dwell on the constitutional question—a point that appears to occur with less and less frequency to those who are seeking to make ours a perfect society.

With language of unmistakable clarity, the Constitution assigns to Congress—and to Congress alone—the authority "to lay and collect taxes."

That, for us, is the only information Congress needs to justify a speedy rejection of what Mr. Kennedy proposes.

It may conceivably be true that a still further enlargement of Presidential powers over the lives of the American people will soften the effects of some future depression. But if another nail is thereby driven into the coffin of the American Constitution, who is the winner?

The United Nations

From the New York Daily News

Disregard for "world opinion" should extend, we believe, to our continued membership in the United Nations as it is now constituted.

The UN these days has 104 member nations. Many of the newcomers are small, weak, busted, proud, and afraid of Soviet Russia or Red China or both.

Hence, we can be outvoted in the General Assembly, which we once could virtually control.

This is a dangerous situation, and could lead to the United States' becoming in various ways a slave to a UN super-state. As 1962 goes along, we believe, the American people should give more and more serious consideration to the idea of pulling out of the UN and inviting the UN out of the US.

Nuclear Mennen-gitis

(*From the Congressional Record, August 25, 1960*)

The risk of the Soviet Union violating a test ban by attempting a series of small underground explosions is so small—in the face of the chance of their utter condemnation by an aroused world—that we are foolish to risk the possibilities of a nuclear holocaust by holding back from entering into a reasonable inspection-guaranteed test ban agreement.

—G. Mennen Williams, Speech to Americans for Democratic Action, Washington, D.C.

Government Employes Ordered To Buy $100 Tickets

(Editor's Note: Just a few days before the Kennedy Administration marked its first anniversary in office, January 20, a government employe with 30 years of civil service status gave the following statement to HUMAN EVENTS. For reasons that will be obvious to the reader, he has asked that his identity be kept secret.)

For the past 30 years the writer has been an employe of the Federal government under civil service status. Until now, I have never heard of the extent to which the present Administration is practicing gross extortion on Federal employes. It has been common knowledge that for many years "Schedule C" or politically-appointed employes to top positions GS-16 and up were *requested* to kick in with contributions to their party in power. No one ever complained about this practice since it was expected.

Comes now the "New Frontier." They are not *requesting* but *demanding* in no uncertain tone of voice that *practically* all employes in each department and agency, GS-14 and up, shall buy at least one ticket to the Kennedy inaugural anniversary ball January 20—at $100 per ticket. In many cases, where employes benefited directly by a raise in salary under the New Frontier, they are being "hit" for two tickets—$200—without batting an eye. In some instances the secretaries of departments are sending out sweet-sounding notes asking for the *"contribution."*

Ironically, many of the employes involved are Republicans. Also, many who are Democrats have had a sudden shock and awakening, saying they never were called on to do this before. They ask—"What if I don't kick in?"—or—"Will this continue now each January 20?" etc. In any event, this certainly is a new low in extortion in the governmental service.

I trust you might see fit to give this the publicity it deserves in your fine publication which I thoroughly enjoy. You speak my language.

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Vol. XIX, No. 6—Section III

HUMAN EVENTS

February 10, 1962

MacArthur—Our First Muzzled General

Sets Up Popular Government in Once-Autocratic Japan

By RICHARD L. HENSCHEL

AN ILLUSTRIOUS and prescient American citizen, with more than a half-century of devoted and loyal service to the people of the United States, last month embarked, healthy and hearty, into the 83rd year of a full, brilliant and patriotic life.

Steadfast to the principle that he would never wear a "political muzzle" for speaking out fact and truth, Douglas MacArthur (82 on January 26) carved out a spectacular military career as cadet, battle hero, General of the Army, Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific and benevolent proconsul of Japan. Today, he approaches the completion of a decade of energetic business leadership as chairman of the board of directors of the Sperry Rand Corporation.

That he was ignominiously "muzzled" and dismissed—as would an office boy—after 52 years of gallant, faithful duty to his country, in the midst of a dedicated war against communism, has rankled in the breasts of the vast majority of the American citizenry and almost all Pacifican populations from China's coastline east to Hawaii and from the Bering Sea south to Tasmania.

To most of them, Occidental, Oriental and *mestizo,* he is The Great American Hero, who did more for US prestige in the vastness of the Pacific than all of the verbose politicos and "handout programs" of the past 30 years.

Never was a nation so sentimentally and morally allied to the United States as on October 20, 1944, when MacArthur fulfilled his promise to "return" and liberate the Philippine Islands.

Never has a thoroughly crushed country reacted to the presence of a military occupation commander as did Japan's 85 million people. When he was summarily "fired" April 10, 1951, Tokyo newspapers heartbreakingly and sincerely mourned on their front pages. In one of journalism's most fantastic paradoxes, the Nippon *Daily Times* headlined: "FAREWELL OUR BELOVED CONQUEROR."

Neither the administrations of Harry S. Truman nor Dwight D. Eisenhower had the courage to credit MacArthur, still the idol of the American people, with the magnificent statesmanship he exercised in reweaving defeated and impoverished Japan's social and economic structures so that today it is not only one of our strongest and most loyal allies but our best overseas customer.

GENERAL DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

SINCE HIS RETURN from Japan in 1951, MacArthur has been overtly ignored by both of the last two Presidents whose times were in dire need of the General's wisdom and experience in the Far East. Not once was he consulted in a decade loaded with Pacific problems—the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu, Red China's admission to the United Nations, Communist infiltrations at a dozen South Pacific trouble spots, mounting Red youth movements in Japan and the Philippines, etc. Many great Americans, such as former President Herbert Hoover, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover and others, have publicly wondered why the invaluable, expert advice of our outstanding authority on Pacific affairs has been "snubbed" for ten years.

Far and above all of General MacArthur's long career of military accomplishments was his successful rebuilding and revitalizing the nation he dominated by virtue of his World War II victory. Unarmed, he and a small force of men entered into the occupation of a country of supposed fanatics, whose soldiers had fought to the death on distant battlefields rather than surrender,

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Deep in the mountain bowels of Corregidor's Malinta Tunnel, exactly 20 years ago last month, a grave commander sits vainly waiting for Roosevelt-promised naval and air aid while his handful of troops absorb hourly Japanese attacks. With MacArthur is his staff chief, General Richard Sutherland.

whose homeland was bombed, shell-shocked, smashed, disorganized, defeated for the first time in its history, stripped of its empire and of its deepest convictions.

Five years later, dismissed by his own Commander in Chief, the proconsul had won over the Land of the Rising Sun to friendship. After his departure amid the tears and cheers of millions, he reported, "They responded to the good deeds we have given them . . . they are in our camp strategically, economically, financially and, to some extent, spiritually."

From the earliest days of the occupation, MacArthur was hounded and aggravated by Washington. Strong pressures were on him to negotiate an ironclad peace treaty with Japan. But the architect of the occupation was adamant to do anything before he set up reforms and changes in government, finance, society, business and education.

As a result of this viewpoint, a model constitution was finished, approved by the allies, and adopted by Japan long before the final peace treaty was accomplished.

Firm but friendly, MacArthur interposed his views on Emperor Hirohito and his government. He knew when to be strong and when to yield. The challenge and opportunity of reforming a backward and feudalistic nation, "something out of the pages of mythology," in his own words, was handmade for a man of MacArthur's abilities.

At first MacArthur directed the Japanese cabinet to prepare a draft constitution. The members haggled and fought among themselves for more than four months in their efforts to revise the old Meiji Constitution. Meanwhile MacArthur became impatient.

ONE DAY in his office in the Dai Ichi Building he decided to act. Taking a yellow legal pad, he wrote, "Four points for Constitution," and proceeded to enumerate them on one page.

Charles L. Kades, today an attorney at 67 Wall Street, New York, then a Colonel in MacArthur's Government Section, recalls the historic event, although he regrets the loss of that scribbled page bearing the following items:

"1. Emperor shall be dynastic. Hereditary monarch. Symbol of state. Never shall exercise powers of government.

"2. Forever renounce war and sovereign rights of belligerent nation.

"3. Legislature responsible to people. Universal suffrage.

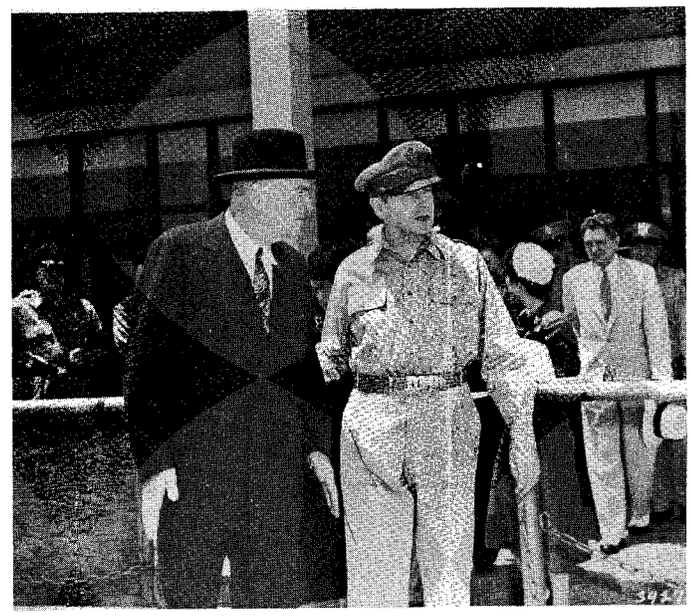
"4. Pattern budget after British system."

MacArthur re-read his brief and succinct master notes for some 80 million servile Japanese destined to achieve complete freedom and economic improvement as a result of that one page.

He stood up, as did his few staff officers present, rattled off the four points, initialed the yellow page, tore it off the pad and shoved it at Major General Courtney Whitney, his occupation government and political chief, and ordered him to implement it.

After what MacArthur called "painstaking investigation and frequent conferences between members of the Japanese government and this headquarters," the constitution was completed.

THE JAPANESE CONSTITUTION fathered by General MacArthur was built on his concise framework and adopted by the country on



Deeply engrossed in drawing up the Japanese Peace Treaty with John Foster Dulles, MacArthur hurriedly took leave of the statesman when he received the news on June 26, 1950, that North Korean Red hordes had viciously swept south across the 38th Parallel and the Korean "conflict" had started.

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May 3, 1947. Other salient points in the document, many of them proposed by the Nipponese themselves, included the Emperor's renunciation of the claim to divinity, separation of church and state, the establishment of 20 years as the voting age. The sole law-making authority, the Diet, was divided into a 250-member House of Councilors and the 467-member House of Representatives, both elected by popular vote.

MacArthur's personal popularity with the Japanese met and survived two severe tests: his failure to make a strong showing in either the 1948 or 1952 Presidential primaries, and, of course, his brutal dismissal from command in 1951.

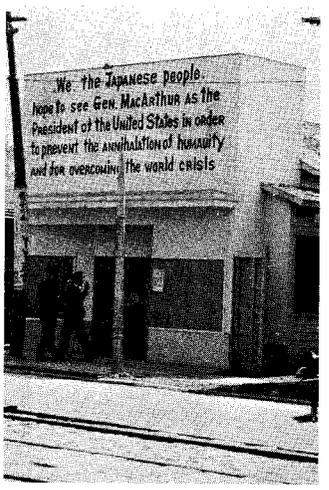
When MacArthur left Japan he received genuine avowals of gratitude from many Japanese. He is a lifetime "Guest of State" in that country and a return visit to Tokyo by him, even these many years after his sudden departure, would create a national holiday and celebration unequaled in Japan's history. Every Japanese statesman and dignitary visiting in New York makes a point of politely calling on the General, who welcomes each with open arms as an old and respected friend.

By contrast, his own country "rewarded" him for his brilliant and devoted work in Japan by refusing to make him an official participant in the signing of the peace treaty in San Francisco, September 8, 1951, at which the US-Japan bilateral defense agreement also was signed. MacArthur was an author of both.

This was an incredibly petty rebuke by the Truman Administration. It was a stupid propaganda error that may quietly have had deep and bitter repercussions throughout Japan and the Far East in the past ten years.

Jean Faircloth MacArthur's devotion to her great husband has been beautiful for a quarter-century. At his side constantly, except when he was at the front in two wars, she is his mainstay and *raison d'etre*, along with their handsome 24-year-old son, Arthur.

President Truman's dramatic and much-publicized flight to Wake Island to meet MacArthur just before the 1950 state and congressional elections was primarily political in purpose. Nothing was discussed there of such an urgent nature as to require a face-to-face meeting which took the General from his full-time prosecution of the war in Korea. But MacArthur was at the height of his popularity in the States, following his bold and successful Inchon landings, while Truman was in the doghouse for his slanderous attack in mid-October. By his trip, the President tried again to remind the people that the war in Korea was his—not MacArthur's—and to associate himself with the victory which then seemed sure. Less than six months later Truman "fired" the General and a year later dishonored him with the public release of their private conversations, in what MacArthur termed, "surreptitious stenographic eavesdropping." Truman had promised him that there would be no notes taken on their informal conversations. His stenographer was secreted behind a screen!


We the Japanese people,
hope to see Gen. MacArthur as the
President of the United States in order
to prevent the annihilation of humanity
and for overcoming the world crisis

Unwise in the ways of American politics, the simple Japanese demonstrated their adoration of the benevolent proconsul and "prayed" for MacArthur's success in the 1948 Presidential elections—three months before the political parties had selected their candidates, and Thomas E. Dewey received the Republican nod.

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MacArthur the Conservative

His Opinions Stated During the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations Are Equally Valid Today

- **Internal Communism:**

"It is not of any external threat that I concern myself but rather of insidious forces working from within which have already so drastically altered the character of our free institutions . . . Foremost of these forces is . . . communism. It has infiltrated into positions of public trust and responsibility . . . There can be no compromise with atheistic communism—no halfway in the preservation of freedom and religion. It must be all or nothing . . . "

- **Free Enterprise and Taxation:***

"It was the adventurous spirit of America which . . . carved a great nation . . . which raised the living standard of the American people beyond that ever before known . . . and which elevated the laborer, the farmer and the tradesman to their rightful stations of dignity and relative prosperity. This adventurous spirit is now threatened . . . by an unconscionable burden of taxation . . . More and more we work not for ourselves but for the state . . . "

- **Foreign Aid:**

"We should do all in our power to alleviate the suffering and hardship of other peoples, and to support their own maximum effort to preserve their freedom from the assaults of Communist imperialism. But when this effort is carried beyond the ability to pay (ours) . . . it ceases to be altruism and becomes reckless imprudence."

- **Political Control of the Military:**

" . . . I find in existence a new and heretofore unknown and dangerous concept that the members of our armed forces owe primary allegiance and loyalty to those who temporarily exercise the authority of the executive branch of the government, rather than to the country and its Constitution which they are sworn to defend. No proposition could be more dangerous."

- **Foreign Policy:**

" . . . Is there any wonder that Soviet propaganda so completely dominates American foreign policy? And indeed, what is our foreign policy? . . . The sorry truth is that we have no foreign policy. Expediencies are variable and shifting as the exigencies of the moment seem to be the only guide. Yesterday we disarmed, today we arm, and what of tomorrow? We have been told of the war in Korea that it was the wrong war, with the wrong enemy, at the wrong time and in the wrong place. Does this mean that they intend, and indeed plan, what they would call a right war, with a right enemy, at a right time and in a right place? If successful in mounting the North Atlantic Pact . . . do we mean to throw down a gage of battle? "

- **World Peace:**

" . . . We must finally come to realize that war is outmoded as an instrument of political policy, that it provides no solution for international problems; that it but threatens the participants with mutual national suicide . . . Mounting cost of preparation for war is in many ways as materially destructive as war itself . . . While we must be prepared to meet the trial of war if it comes . . . we must lead the world down the road to the abolition of war from the face of the earth. Such is the role as I see it for which this great nation of ours is now cast. In this we follow The Cross. If we meet the challenge we cannot fail."

IMMEDIATE RELEASE APRIL 10, 1951

ORDER TO GENERAL MacARTHUR FROM THE PRESIDENT

I deeply regret that it becomes my duty as President and Commander in Chief of the United States military forces to replace you as Supreme Commander, Allied Powers; Commander in Chief, United Nations Command; Commander in Chief, Far East; and Commanding General, U. S. Army, Far East.

You will turn over your commands, effective at once, to Lt. Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway. You are authorized to have issued such orders as are necessary to complete desired travel to such place as you select.

My reasons for your replacement will be made public concurrently with the delivery to you of the foregoing order, and are contained in the next following message. (See attached Statement by the President.)

Infamously cold was the "firing" order which relieved MacArthur of all his commands by President Harry Truman. One shocked reporter who was handed this copy on the morning of April 10, 1951, remarked that "even an office boy's dismissal could not have been handled more callously." Another commented on the hypocrisy of the first three words: "I deeply regret . . . " Authorship is attributed to the late George C. Marshall, long-time MacArthur foe.

The press reacted to the MacArthur ouster violently. Of course "red, pink and liberal" newspapers the world over were gleeful; the rest were shocked at the action and expressed shame for the *modus operandi* used by the Truman-Acheson-Marshall triumvirate in power. The sensitive Japanese people bewilderedly sobbed in the Tokyo streets. A great man's 52 years of service to his country were erased in three disrespectful sentences—but that career cannot be expunged from the hearts and memories of true 20th Century Americans.

* Editor's Note: For MacArthur's further views on taxation see HUMAN EVENTS for March 17, 1958, Article Section, "The Path to Freedom—We Must Cut Taxes and Halt Inflation," by General Douglas MacArthur.

Reprints of this four-page article are available: Single copy 20 cents; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Order by section number and date of issue.

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Two University Presidents

How They Meet Problems of Rising Costs

For sheer dramatic contrast, read the two articles that follow.

One is about an appeal for more endowment funds—giving inflation as the most important reason—from Nathan M. Pusey, the president of Harvard, the richest university in America.

The other is a message to alumni from H. L. Yochum, president of a Lutheran institution, Capital University, at Columbus, Ohio. The small, poorly-endowed college refused to apply for low-interest loans offered by the Federal government for the construction of college buildings.

Which of these two colleges is doing the most to build the sense of self-reliance and personal responsibility which characterized the pioneers who built America?

Which is doing the most to soften and undermine American character?

You be the judge. Write each President accordingly.

Harvard's Position

HARVARD UNIVERSITY—which has the largest endowment ($393,335,917) of any university in the country—by a very substantial margin—is making a new appeal for funds.

President Nathan M. Pusey begins the appeal by answering the obvious question: "Why should Harvard, with a large endowment buttressed by the successful Program, ask for *more* money for the College every year through the Harvard Fund?"

PUSEY

Pusey's reply: Inflation, inflation—the certainty of continuing inflation—and no end in sight.

Among the statements made by Pusey—emphasis supplied by us:

"Nor is the end of higher costs in sight. Harvard is caught, just as all of us are at home or in business, by a seemingly ENDLESS COST-PRICE SPIRAL. Merely to do the same things we did eight years ago—or one year ago—takes more dollars . . .

"Where can these dollars come from? This has been my major administrative worry for eight years . . .

"Harvard has been so well-publicized as 'the wealthiest college' that the public and even some alumni have assumed that endowment income will readily solve all our financial problems, INCLUDING INFLATION . . .

(*Continued on Page 104*)

Capital's Position

By H. L. YOCHUM, President

A FEW MONTHS AGO when we were about to start construction of a new residence hall for men students, estimated to cost over $400,000, we decided that we should arrange a loan of $300,000 from a local savings and loan association rather than from the Federal government. Instead of a 40-year loan, this is a 20-year loan. Instead of around 3 per cent interest we are paying 5½ per cent interest. Was this right or wrong, wise or foolish? You be the judge; let us tell you why our Board of Regents took this action.

YOCHUM

At the very outset we may as well admit that most of our colleges and universities are gladly applying for Federal loans on construction of buildings. Some of my colleagues tell me that we are foolish to hold out on this issue and some impressive reasons are given in educational journals why we should quit debating and gratefully accept all the Federal aid we can get. Frankly, most of the argument in support of accepting Federal aid seems to be rationalization (which I would define as giving impressive reasons for what you have already decided to do for less impressive reasons!).

I cannot help thinking of the alleged reply of a politician when he was asked where he stood on a certain issue "as a matter of principle." Said he, "Wait until I have figured

(*Continued on Page 105*)

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Harvard

(*Continued from Page 103*)

"And new endowment money TO KEEP PACE with the annual increase in operating the entire University would have required totals that STAGGER THE IMAGINATION . . .

"INFLATION HAS MORE THAN DOUBLED THE EXPENSE OF A HARVARD EDUCATION in the last 15 years . . .

"A Harvard Fund of $2,000,000 a year will provide the venture capital the college must have to keep pace with the future; in so doing it will also help KEEP PACE WITH INFLATION."

Paragraph after paragraph about the terrifying deteriorating effect of inflation!

When Kenneth Robertson, Jr., (Harvard '29) received the appeal, he wrote a letter (October 27) to President Pusey, which obviously got no reply.

Several of the Robertson paragraphs follow:

"Are you not making a mistake in trying to solve your worries at the wrong end? By treating symptoms rather than basic causes?

"If you will study *Keynes At Harvard* (and I will be glad to send you a copy if you have not read it), you will see that by far the greater emphasis in Harvard's Department of Economics since the passing of Taussig has been placed on the theories and ideological philosophies of the late John Maynard Keynes. In view of that amply documented statement—and particularly as it relates to your worries over inflation—it seems to me that you and those who dictate the policies of the Economics Department should note well what Keynes himself had to say on the subject of inflation. In 1919, before Keynes' theories crystallized into the plausible but Machiavellian cult, he wrote *The Economic Consequences of the Peace.* On pp. 235-236 of that book, you can find:

> **'Lenin is alleged to have declared that the best way to destroy the capitalist system was to debauch the currency. By a continuing process of inflation, governments can confiscate, secretly and unobserved, an important part of the wealth of their citizens.**
>
> **'Lenin was certainly right. There is no subtler, no surer means of overturning the existing basis of society than to debauch the currency. The process engages all the hidden forces of economic law on the side of destruction, and does it in a manner which not one man in a million is able to diagnose.'**

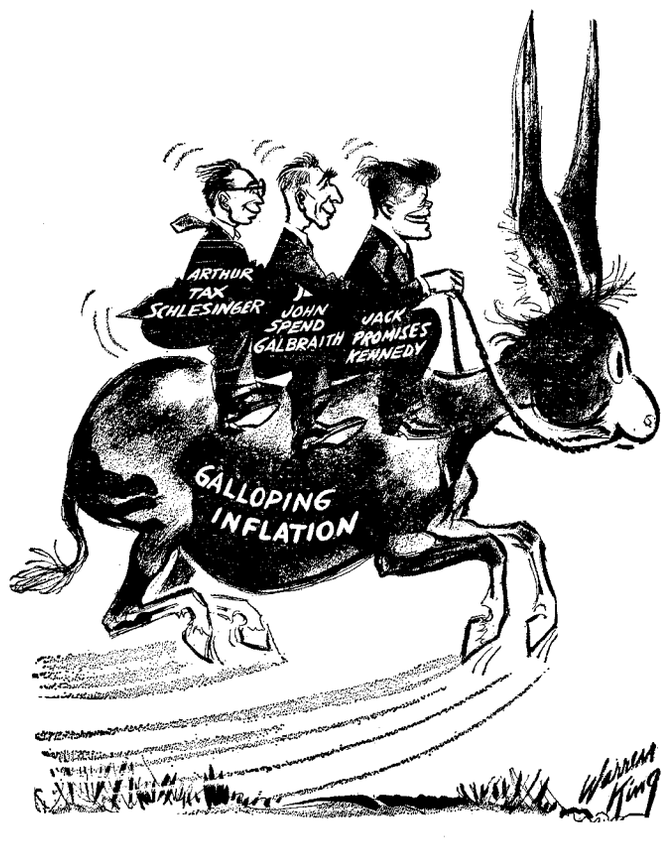
"We alumni are slowly but surely coming to realize that the basic causes of our inflation stem largely from Harvard's economic teaching and through the influence of such teaching on state and national policy levels. The clearer this realization becomes, the less sense it makes for us to solve your worries with increased giving to alleviate your local *symptoms.* Many of us sincerely believe that the solution to your worries lies less in the direction of subsidizing and perpetuating existing politico-socio-economic policies as taught by Seymour Harris, J. K. Galbraith, "Junior" Schlesinger, Alvin Hansen, *et al.* (using the Samuelson textbooks) and more in tackling the *causes* by restoring at Harvard, under the banner of *Christo et Ecclesiae,* the teaching of sound, constitutional, traditional, free enterprise economic principles, which demonstrably proved so viable during our country's past growth, a growth to spiritual and material heights hitherto unknown to man.

"As St. Paul so wisely put it: 'Prove all things, hold fast that which is good.' Keynesian socialism has been tried and found wanting. To the extent that you can reduce its pernicious influence at Harvard, to that extent you are likely to reduce the magnitude of your administrative worries over making financial ends meet."

Comparing the Two

	Harvard University	Capital University
Endowment.....	$393,335,917.00	$1,276,483.55
Students	11,462	1,281
Teachers	4,844	106
Student-Faculty Ratio	2.4 to 1	12.1 to 1

(Figures as of Spring of 1961)



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Capital

(*Continued from Page 103*)

out where the advantages are, and then I'll tell you where I stand as a matter of principle."

During November the college presidents and some of their colleagues have been visiting business and industrial firms throughout the state to present the needs and merits of the independent college and invite support through the Ohio Foundation of Independent Colleges. For ten years we have told these business and industrial leaders that we feel there is a place for the independent colleges and universities alongside the tax-supported institutions of our state and several of our cities. We have declared that we think independent colleges and independent business firms have a common stake in preserving private initiative and enterprise, that we should help one another and not run to the government to get the help we need.

Now, can we have it both ways? Can we talk out of both sides of our mouths? Can we solicit gifts as voluntary support and then turn around and ask for aid from tax-derived funds? During the ten years we have worked together in the Ohio Foundation of Independent Colleges we have received significant amounts; the total for Capital is nearly $300,000. We have said this was the alternative to losing our independence by taking Federal aid. I want to be honest when I present our case to the public!

BUT DO WE RISK our independence by accepting Federal aid? Will government control result? To some degree it is inevitable. Those who are in charge of disbursing funds collected from the public by taxation have an implicit right—and duty—to see that these funds are used as intended, that the recipients follow the directions which are part of the deal. While I suspect no sinister plot on the part of anyone to set the stage for taking over control of education, the more we become dependent on anyone for the financial aid we must have the more we subject ourselves to the possibility of such control. This is clearly involved in church support for church colleges: when we accept support from our church body we accept also a degree of control, and rightly so. Should independent colleges, particularly church colleges, place themselves in the same position with our civil government? I want to be sure we do not jeopardize our independence.

Entirely aside from political partisanship, all of us must recognize the trend toward more and more government participation in social and economic affairs since 1930. More and more the state and national governments have taken over responsibilities from the local community, the church groups and the individual. Construction of roads or highways, expansion of hospitals and welfare services, now education—matching grants or other subsidies are provided from Federal tax sources.

Why? Chiefly because no other agency has such breadth and depth of taxing power as the Federal government. But, just as truly, because we think we get by cheaper that way. We regard such grants as given to us free of charge, though we know the ultimate source of all taxes must be ourselves. Money does not increase in value by being sent to the state or national capital and then back again to the local point of origin! The only ones who can gain by this procedure are those who have little, contribute little in taxes, but receive more because it was taken away from others.

This taking from all to give to some at the discretion of individuals or bureaus is socialistic. What's so wrong about that? It erodes our spirit of enterprise and individual responsibility, substituting a paternalistic state. What we should reject and resist if it were attempted by force we are supinely accepting because it is done by handouts! I want no part of that trend, a poor substitute for the spirit of independence and responsibility which built America's greatness.

TWO REBUTTALS are frequently offered to our stated position. "You cannot resist the historic process—you cannot fight the current trend." Why not? If we feel that the current trend is wrong we can and we should fight it! If we are convinced the historic process is in the wrong direction, we are morally obligated to resist it! Where are our principles, where is our concern for values, where is our fidelity to the best interests of our institution or church or nation, if we go along with policies we consider wrong? "Well, even so, since this money is available you are foolish if you do not get your share of it." Such opportunistic motivation represents a dismal surrender of ethical principles, it seems to me. Can we stoop so low and maintain our integrity, our self-respect?

It will cost us something to decline cheap and easy money, so freely given. Our church, our alumni, our friends who believe in private enterprise and in the independence of our church colleges will have to provide the money that we need for our survival in the years ahead. I believe that is the better way and I have enough faith and hope to take this calculated risk. Much is at stake, the future of Capital University and even more than that! Tell me, am I right or wrong? Tell me, where do you stand on this issue?

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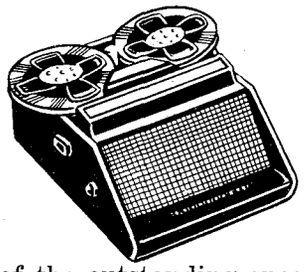

BRAINWASHING:

Why It Works on Americans

One of the outstanding speeches from the Third HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference was presented by US Army Major William E. Mayer, a neuropsychiatrist for the Army at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. Major Mayer is a top-ranking expert in the field of Communist brainwashing techniques.

In 1953, as a civilian for Army Intelligence, Mayer worked extensively with the American soldiers who cooperated with their Communist captors during the Korean conflict. Probing the minds, experiences, the backgrounds and the motives of these men, he discovered, during his months of painstaking interview and research, the reasons why Americans were susceptible to brainwashing techniques. The fascinating—if frightening—story of this effort, the discovery of the "soft streak in America," and the reasoned conclusion that Americans can and must defend themselves against this insidious mental invasion, is a story which every American should hear.

The tape recording of this 30-minute Mayer speech can be had for $5.75. The 15-minute question period for $3. Both for $8.75.

Major Mayer

The complete package of all the tape recordings made of the Third HUMAN EVENTS Political Action Conference is now ready. This package of Conference Highlights includes all speeches and the best parts of all question-and-answer sessions from the recent highly successful Conference held here in Washington, D. C.

One of the most important contributions you can make to the political activation of your community is to bring the recorded highlights of this important Conference to the attention of as many people as possible.

These recording presented at public and private meetings, used on local radio stations, and loaned to other groups for their presentation can spread the tremendous impact of this Conference among large numbers of people, and help to enlist their efforts and energies in the 1962 election campaigns.

The price of the entire package—speeches and question-and-answer sessions—including the cost of the tape, is $80. Individual speeches and question-and-answer sessions are $3 per 15-minute reel, $5.75 per half-hour reel, and $8.75 per 45-minute reel.

Enclosed is my check for $ _____ Bill me on delivery ☐

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Hall Question and Answer	15 minutes	$3	☐
Kenneth Kohler Speech GOP Member, Texas Legislature How his organization proved that the Tower election was not a political accident, and that it can be done again in the South.	15 minutes	$3	☐
Kohler and Boineau, Joint Question and Answer Session	30 minutes	$5.75	☐
Fulton Lewis, Jr. Speech Calls for a housecleaning of the State Department, and the Foreign Service, based on recent debacles in both.	15 minutes	$3	☐
Lewis Question and Answer	30 minutes	$5.75	☐
Stuart Paine Speech The story of the Special Poll Challengers in Louisville, and how they helped Conservatives win the recent election there.	30 minutes	$5.75	☐
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Vol. XIX, No. 6—Section V HUMAN EVENTS February 10, 1962

Mrs. McClendon vs. JFK

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

PRESIDENT KENNEDY held his 21st Presidential news conference January 24th, and it was a so-so performance.

Not even a cub reporter would write such a lead as that—a stale, listless, so-what sentence—but I have a reason. A whole lot of daily reporters praised Mr. Kennedy's last performance (James Reston of the New York *Times* said JFK was "in his glory") so far beyond its merits that the bug of suspicion begins to bite.

What goes on here? A cult of the personality? A conspiracy of illusion about the Emperor's new clothes? Murray Marder of the Washington *Post* and Bill Knighton of the Baltimore *Sun* were among those who over-praised the handsome, articulate, popular, world-famous young man who is often brilliant but who, last week (and the week before), was in a conspicuous slump.

His most publicized rejoinder to reporter Sarah McClendon was not the icy, sharp, shrewd *riposte* which some front-page accounts made it appear. Mrs. McClendon got by far the better of the exchange. She mentioned "two well-known security risks" and instantly named them when the President challenged her. She was taloned and merciless for the kill. He was flustered and so much on the defensive that his grammar and sequence broke down, giving me a nostalgic sense of return to the Eisenhower era.

Moreover, for the first time in anybody's memory, the conference was abruptly terminated nearly five minutes ahead of the customary half-hour. To the astonishment of all around me, there came an abrupt, "Thank you, Mr. President," almost as if Press Secretary Salinger had signalled from the stage for somebody to get his man out of the ring.

While the President quit early, Mrs. McClendon was quickly surrounded by a stellar group of reporters, led by Eddie Folliard of the Washington *Post* and Bob Donovan of the New York *Herald Tribune,* who drafted her for an impromptu press conference of her own.

Mr. Kennedy's admirers in the press credited him with quick thinking in coming to the defense of William Arthur Wieland and J. Clayton Miller, who Mrs. McClendon named as "security risks." My opinion is that Mr. Kennedy made one of the big blunders of his White House career. J. Clayton Miller is a new man in town, but William Arthur Wieland, whatever his official security rating, is almost indefensible as a State Department public servant.

No less than four former Ambassadors—Smith, Pawley, Gardiner and Hill—have denounced Wieland by name as instrumental in the fall of Cuba to communism. Both the Eisenhower and Kennedy Administrations have found Wieland to be an embarrassment and have tried to hide him in the State Department's organizational maze. Wieland is an ex-newspaperman who left journalism and entered diplomacy under circumstances that the President of the United States ought not to be defending. Had Mr. Kennedy, a former member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and a former newsman, really been as informed and quick-witted as ballyhooed in the press notices, he would have known enough about Wieland to play this one some other way.

Mc CLENDON

KENNEDY

When Mr. Kennedy is good in a press conference, he is very, very good, and he is never really bad except by his own high standards. He pays the penalty extracted from all champions and artists of being under pressure to deliver a masterpiece at every attempt. Perhaps it is uncharitable to hold a top national leader up to tests that are not by any means the full measurement of his powers and performance.

But the point is that his strikeouts, ought to be reported as faithfully as his home runs—for a very special reason. It is an open secret that Mr. Kennedy plays favorites, bringing writers and publishers as guests to the White House, thereby setting up a situation for reciprocal trade of favors. Already it is routine conversation at the National Press Club to speculate whether an extreme "snow job" column of flattery by a non-Kennedy columnist, or a cozy, "inside" think piece by an influential journalist, is a bread-and-butter note.

There is no harm, and a lot of good, in the President's consorting with newspaper friends. But let's not permit sweet friendship to cloy the acid of skepticism in which every political writer's pen should be dipped.

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What Will JFK Do?

Cosmos Issue Boomerangs

By BETTY BEALE

From the New York World-Telegram & Sun

There is no boom so big as the boom in boomerang.

Some of President Kennedy's friends are beginning to feel concerned on his behalf because of the hornet's nest stirred up over the Metropolitan and Cosmos Clubs in Washington.

If the President, as a result of the much-publicized controversies started by his brother Robert's public remarks about the Metropolitan Club, cannot belong to a segregated club, this will mean he will have to give up his membership in the Hyannis Port Club, where he played golf during the summer months until his back injury. By the same token, he might feel obligated not to patronize any segregated club, which would mean he could not play golf at any club here when his back gets well, or at the Palm Beach Country Club where his father is a member.

Actually, there is not any club on any level of society which is not segregated in one way or another. The meaning of the word segregate is to set apart, separate, select, which is how a club is formed. The privilege of forming such groups on the basis of compatibility and mutual interests is one of the rights of free citizens.

The President now knows the opinion of some of the most respected members of the Cosmos Club—although Negro New Frontiersman and former newspaperman Carl Rowan was turned down, Negro statesman Dr. Ralph Bunche probably would have sailed in without any opposition. Membership in the club, where one out of every three men proposed is rejected, is primarily based on scholarly attainments, and the elder of the two men, it is believed, would have qualified.

Had the President's own proposer, Ambassador to India Kenneth Galbraith, not resigned in a huff, Mr. Kennedy's name would have come up before the next meeting of the admissions board, and, because of his Pulitzer Prize-winning book and other writings, he undoubtedly would have been taken in. Privately, he had wondered why it should take nine months for him to become a member. But the Cosmos Club felt that it should not make an exception to its custom of taking up each applicant in chronological order.

Most surprising aspect of the whole club fracas is that Attorney General Robert Kennedy, who made public his resignation from the Metropolitan Club, was still listed as of last Monday on the resident candidate waiting list of a country club here that has never had any Negro members.

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Write Your Senators

BIG GOVERNMENT will gain control over large numbers of American youth unless S. 404 is defeated. The Senate will soon consider this legislation.

The bill is in two parts:

Title I provides for the establishment of a Youth Conservation Corps—of 30,000 enrollees in fiscal 1962, 50,000 in 1963, 100,000 in 1964 and 150,000 in 1965, "or any succeeding fiscal year."

Title II authorizes implementation of pilot (experimental) community-service programs at the local level—with a first-year enrollment of 25,000 youth and 33,000 each for the next two years.

Both programs will be expensive.

Under terms of S. 404, the Youth Conservation Corps would cost about $1.5 billion for the first four years. The ultimate annual cost: $600 million.

The Title II program is expected to cost $1,000 per enrollee. Costs will be shared on a 50-50 basis by local cooperating governments or agencies and the Federal government.

Members of the Youth Conservation Corps would be assigned to conservation projects. The program is modeled after the Civilian Conservation Corps of the New Deal.

Under the community-service program contemplated in Title II, states, local units of government and private, nonprofit community-service agencies would be helped by the Federal government to provide jobs for young people. The youth would be assigned work in schools, hospitals, libraries, public welfare agencies, children's homes, courts, parks, playgrounds and other community facilities; and to such private community-service agencies as the Visiting Nurse Association, Boy Scouts, settlement houses, social agencies, etc.

The bill says these employment opportunities must not be allowed to displace regular workers, but are to contribute services which otherwise would not be provided.

S. 404 sets no time for expiration of the Youth Conservation Corps. The community-service section of the bill would terminate June 30, 1964.

The Senate passed a similar bill in 1959 by a 47-45 vote, with three pairs. But the legislation died in the House.

If you oppose a Youth Conservation Corps and an experimental community-service program (certain to grow larger and more expensive—AND PERMANENT), write both your Senators and ask them to help defeat S. 404.

The vote may be so close that one Senator's vote could make the difference!

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Newburgh's Side of the Story

Mitchell Rebuts NBC 'White Paper'

The National Broadcasting Company presented on January 28 what was purported to be a documentary program dealing with the Newburgh, New York, welfare controversy—"The Battle of Newburgh—NBC White Paper No. 9." The narrator was well-known TV newscaster Chet Huntley.

Newburgh City Manager Joseph McD. Mitchell, key figure in the continuing fight, issued a sharp blast at the hour-long program a day later. He labeled it "biased, distorted, misleading and in all respects damaging to the reputation of the city."

Reprinted below is Mitchell's 18-point indictment of the program:

"1. Approximately 60,000 feet of film were taken and 2,000 or less were used. In this clipping process, most of the prominent civic leaders who were very articulate on this subject, and who were filmed in support of us, were cut out.

"2. Those leaders who were used were, by and large, biased. I refer specifically to a former congressman; a former judge; and a pastor, whose wife works in the Welfare Department. These people were not identified as to their interests and philosophies, which were contrary to us, and were made to appear as typical citizens.

"3. The use of cases was highly emotional and no proper explanation of the case history was given. For example, in the family last shown, where the man cried, this is a family which has been on relief for years and which has made no constructive contribution to the city. This man's appearance was arranged by the head of a local charitable agency for the express purpose of damaging our case.

"4. Extended efforts were made to refute the City Manager's position by showing him making a statement followed by a specially-arranged shot to attempt to disprove what he said. This was emphasized by the accent and emphasis of Chet Huntley. ("No truly needy person has suffered" followed by crying man.)

"5. The budget data used was false. It made it appear that two-thirds of the recipients were old-age or blind, and that only a small fraction were Aid to Dependent Children. The facts are that one-quarter were Aid to Dependent Children and a good proportion, approximately 17 per cent, was going into administration.

"6. The beauty of the city was ignored, its historical background was ignored, and its many advantages were ignored. Efforts were made to show the entire city as a slum. Many beautiful residences were not photographed. Three-quarters of the city was left out of the film and the result was to give the city the appearance of complete decay.

"7. Most of the City Manager's detailed statistics in reply to charges made against his program were left out.

"8. The producers and directors of the film broke two solemn pledges to the City Manager: These pledges were that the film would not damage the city and that it would be completely impartial.

"9. The migration factor was distorted. The City Manager has positive facts to show that migration from the South has been one of the contributing factors to the city's problems.

"10. The impression was given that we persecute the aged and the blind. One old woman walking away from the Welfare Department was made to represent the entire old-age group.

"11. The muster or roll call of recipients was distorted. The film failed to note that many recipients rolled up in Cadillacs, expensive cars of various kinds and taxicabs. They gave the impression that nearly everyone in the line was crippled, disabled, blind and aged, etc.

"12. The true popularity of our program among the people, as reflected in our successful election based on this issue and as reflected in the popularity of the City Manager's speeches throughout the nation, has been covered up.

"13. None of the 13 points was explained, either in its wording or the meaning or the purpose.

"14. Our success, as reflected in cutting taxes, reducing the budget and reducing the rolls without hurting anyone, was completely ignored.

"15. Our principal defense took place in a bar and, of course, the impression to the public was that the articulate, intelligent, informed public was represented by those who are against us and the only ones in favor of us were those sitting around bars, drinking.

"16. All through the film, opinions were emphasized, with facts distorted or omitted.

"17. The City Manager was personally ridiculed time and again. For example, in one case he was quoted as saying that anyone who wanted a job could find it. And then NBC quoted the US Department of Labor as saying Newburgh City was a labor surplus area. This is an absolute lie. The Newburgh *area* was a labor surplus *area,* but NBC failed to point out that we have reduced the rolls while this area unemployment rate has remained the same.

"18. Migration statistics were left out, and it was made to look as if there was no migration and then very little from the South and very little impact on welfare. This is the party line of those who oppose us and it even disagreed with the statements of the School Superintendent.

"In all respects, this was a film which took the guise of a "white paper," which means that it should be impartial. But it was the most partial and partisan effort on record in the welfare field. It played into the hands of the welfare leaders who would create bigger welfare programs and spend more money, and it was a deliberate attempt to destroy a man, an issue and a city."

Mitchell Taped Interview

HUMAN EVENTS has just made a tape-recorded interview with City Manager Joseph McD. Mitchell, dealing with the "NBC White Paper" and other phases of Newburgh's continuing welfare controversy.

The taped interviews are in two lengths. One, which is 12½ minutes long and ideal for use over local radio stations, sells at the regular Congressional Interview price schedule (single purchase, $7). The second is a complete, 60-minute interview with Mitchell and others in Newburgh; Price: $10.

These tape recordings will make dramatic programs for clubs and organizations or for meetings in your home. Order directly from HUMAN EVENTS, 410 First Street, S. E., Washington 3, D. C.

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Each six-month volume contains the entire collection of approximately 420 pages that appear in HUMAN EVENTS during that period. In addition, there are about 20 pages of cross-index (compiled by the Decker & Baker Indexing Servince), and the Table of Contents.

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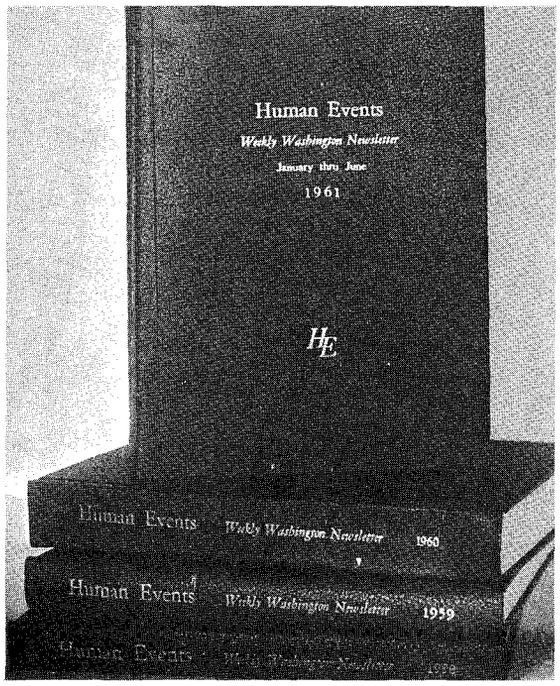

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